



US005443944A

United States Patent [19]**Krafft et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,443,944**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 22, 1995**[54] **PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL**

[75] **Inventors:** Werner Krafft, Leverkusen;
Friedrich Jonas, Aachen; Prem
Lalvani, Leverkusen, all of Germany;
Hartwig Andries, Morsel; Willem
Müles, Tremelo, both of Belgium

[73] **Assignee:** Agta-Gevaert AG, Leverkusen,
Germany

[21] **Appl. No.:** 290,597

[22] **Filed:** Aug. 15, 1994

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 145,577, Nov. 4, 1993,
abandoned.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Nov. 16, 1992 [DE] Germany 42 38 628.4

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** G03C 1/89; G03C 1/76

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 430/529; 430/140;
430/496; 430/501; 430/527; 430/533; 428/694
B; 428/694 SL; 428/694 BP; 428/694 BS

[58] **Field of Search** 430/140, 496, 501, 527,
430/529, 533; 428/694 B, 694 SL, 694 BP, 694
BS

[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

3,782,947	1/1974	Krall	430/495
4,279,945	7/1981	Audran et al.	427/130
4,302,523	11/1981	Audran et al.	430/140
4,990,276	2/1991	Bishop et al.	252/62.54
5,035,926	7/1991	Jonas et al.	427/393.1
5,147,768	9/1992	Sakakibara	430/501
5,312,681	5/1994	Muys et al.	430/527
5,370,981	12/1994	Krafft et al.	430/527
5,391,472	2/1995	Muys et al.	430/496

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0466130	1/1992	European Pat. Off. .
0467300	1/1992	European Pat. Off. .
0476535	3/1992	European Pat. Off. .
91/11750	8/1991	WIPO .

Primary Examiner—Janet C. Baxter

Assistant Examiner—Mark F. Huff

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Connolly & Hutz

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A photographic material comprising a transparent film support having on one side at least one light-sensitive layer and on the other side a transparent magnetic layer and an antistatic layer of a polythiophene arranged above or below said transparent magnetic layer shows transparency and good mechanical and antistatic properties.

11 Claims, No Drawings

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

This is a continuation-in-part application of Ser. No. 08/145,577 filed Nov. 4, 1993, now abandoned.

Photographic materials having transparent magnetic backings are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,782,947, 4,279,945, 4,302,523 and 4,990,276, in WO 91/11750 and in EP 466 130, 467 300 and 476 535.

These transparent magnetic layers enable the user of the film as well as the film processor to store and recall data. At the same time, the transparency of the layer enables negative and positive films and copies to be produced from these films without loss of quality.

The above-mentioned transparent magnetic layers use $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (optionally doped or treated with cobalt on the surface) as magnetic pigment which, free from binder, is dispersed in a high boiling solvent or in a binder solution as is known from the production of audio or video tapes.

The dispersion of magnetic pigments which may contain various additives for improving the mechanical properties (e.g. slip improvers and hardeners) is normally applied to the film support from a slotted casting device on account of its relatively high viscosity (about 500–1000 mPas). The supports may be films of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), PET modified with sulphoisophthalic acid (SIP-PET), polycarbonate (PC), cellulose triacetate (CTA) or cellulose mixed esters.

The choice of organic solvents depends on the support used and the binder for the magnetic layer as well as on the conditions of application and drying of the casting machine.

As a rule, the magnetic layer is the first layer to be applied to the film support on one side and only then are the light sensitive photographic layers applied to the other side of the film support.

A bonding layer is optionally applied between the film support and the magnetic layer, for example a layer of a copolymer of 88% by weight of vinylidene chloride, 10% by weight of methyl acrylate and 2% by weight of itaconic acid.

Due to the high casting speeds in the production of photographic materials and the well-known ease with which plastics films become electrostatically charged when rolled up and unrolled, electrostatic discharges are liable to occur during the casting process, giving rise to the formation of flashes (unrolling flashes) which pass through the transparent film support and cause premature exposure in the light sensitive layer.

It is therefore desirable to provide the film support with an antistatic layer on the same side of the film support as said magnetic layer which prevents such flashes. At the same time, such an antistatic layer prevents or greatly reduces the tendency of the material to attract dust and is therefore an advantage both for the copying process and for magnetic recording and the reading process.

Such an antistatic layer may be applied either over or underneath the transparent magnetic layer.

If the antistatic layer is applied over the magnetic layer then it is also necessary to provide a covering layer whose surface properties must fulfil the photographic requirements as regards slip and sticking properties under normal atmospheric and tropical conditions as well as having the mechanical strength required on account of the mechanical stresses produced by the magnetic head.

If the antistatic layer is applied underneath the transparent magnetic layer, then the magnetic layer acts as an insulating layer on account of its thickness and composition, and the effectiveness of the antistatic layer then cannot be determined by the usual method of measuring the surface conductivity or the reciprocal surface resistance. In that case, it is necessary to measure the time required for an applied voltage to die down.

For this purpose, the sample of film carrying the magnetic layer and the antistatic layer is introduced into an alternating current field between two voltage electrodes and by measuring the difference in frequency with and without the film it is possible to determine the decay time of the charges and by applying a conversion factor to this result it is possible to determine the conductivity of the layer as a surface resistance in Ω per unit square.

Any layers containing ionogenic or electronically conductive antistatic agents are suitable for this arrangement of layers.

The antistatic agents hitherto described and to some extent also used in practice have without exception more or less serious defects which have led to the search for a suitable antistatic agent for antistatically equipping the transparent magnetic layer described here.

Vanadium pentoxide is not advisable for use in practice on account of its toxicity. Moreover, it does not tolerate the addition of a binder which is essential for improving the properties of the layers. Polyanilines must be eliminated on account of their high intrinsic colour.

Doped SnO_2 can only be employed with considerable technical expenditure on account of the problems entailed in grinding this substance and it requires the addition of highly viscous binders to the casting solution in order to prevent sedimentation. It therefore requires relatively expensive casting systems.

Polystyrene sulphonic acid, which is used very frequently for antistatic layers, is readily water-soluble and therefore has the serious disadvantage that its antistatic effect is not permanent.

It was an object of the present invention to provide an antistatic layer free from the above-mentioned disadvantages for photographic materials which carry a transparent magnetic layer on one-side of the support.

It has now been found that this problem may be solved with a polythiophene, in particular polyethylene dioxy-thiophene.

Polythiophenes have a combination of the following advantages: Electronic conductivity with little intrinsic colour, permanence of conductivity after processing and independence of the conductivity from the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

The photographic materials with transparent film supports may be conventional films such as black-and-white negative films, black-and-white reversal films, colour negative films and colour reversal films as well as special films such as films for microradiography, X-ray diagnostics, IR-photography, etc.

The film supports may be, for example, sheets of cellulose acetate, in particular of cellulose triacetate, polycarbonates and in particular polyesters. Particularly suitable polyester supports are those of copolyesters containing from 90 to 98 mol-% of polyethylene terephthalate and from 2 to 10 mol-% of polyethylene sulphoiso-phthalate and optionally other commonly

used polyesters. Preferably polyethylene naphthalate is used as the film support.

Suitable polythiophenes are in particular those containing anions of polymeric carboxylic acids or polymeric sulphonic acids. They are prepared in particular by oxidative polymerisation of thiophene in the presence of polymeric carboxylic acids or polymeric sulphonic acids according to EP-A-440 957.

In a preferred embodiment, the magnetic pigment is used in a quantity of from 30 to 100 mg/m² and the polythiophene in a quantity of from 1 to 20 mg/m² calculated without the anions of polymeric carboxylic or sulphonic acids.

The magnetic layer may in particular have a dry layer thickness of from 0.5 to 2 µm and the antistatic layer a dry layer thickness of from 0.05 to 0.2 µm.

The antistatic layer is preferably applied underneath the magnetic layer.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention two antistatic layers are applied one over and the other underneath the magnetic layer but always on the same side of the support as the magnetic layer.

EXAMPLES 1-5

1. Preparation of polyethylene dioxythiophene

1.1 Preparation of the free PSS acid

1 Liter of a 7.5% by weight solution of the sodium salt of polystyrene sulphonate (MW about 40,000) is run through a glass column containing 3 liters of strongly acid ion exchanger in the H⁺ form and the free acid is collected. The ion exchanger is subsequently rinsed with about 3 liters of deionised water. Solids content of the PSS solution about 2.5% by weight, total volume about 4 liters.

1.2 Preparation of polyethylene dioxythiophene (PEDT/PSS solution)

60 g of potassium persulphate and 0.5 g of Fe₂(SO₄)₃ are introduced into the 4 liters of 2.5% by weight PSS solution prepared as described above and the mixture is stirred until dissolved. 28.0 g of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene are then added with stirring and made up to 5 kg with deionised water. The reaction mixture is then stirred for 24 hours at 20°-25° C. This solution is diluted with 5 liters of water and 500 g of strongly acid ion exchanger (H-form) moist with water and 500 g of weakly basic ion exchanger (OH-form) moist with water are added and the mixture is slowly stirred at room temperature for 8 hours. The ion exchanger is then filtered off through a coarse nylon filter cloth.

Solids content of the solution: 1.2% by weight

The K⁺ and SO₄²⁻ content are examined analytically.

The K⁺ content should be <450 ppm, the SO₄²⁻ content below 0.1 g/l and the Fe content below 4 ppm.

Preparation of the solutions used for application of the antistatic layer

2.1 Antistatic solution 1 (ASt-1)

8.3 ml PEDT/PSS solution
16.7 ml water
10 ml methanol
65 ml acetone

2.2 Antistatic solution 2 (ASt-2)

8.3 ml PEDT/PSS solution
1.7 ml water
25 ml methanol
65 ml acetone

2.3 Antistatic solution 3 (ASt-3)

8.3 ml PEDT/PSS solution
91.7 ml water

2.4 PSS Antistatic solution (ASt-4)

Solution A:

33 ml PSS-Na solution (13% by weight in H₂O; MW about 40,000)

2 ml water

65 ml methanol

Solution B:

300 ml methanol

600 ml acetone

Solution A introduced into Solution B with stirring.

Preparation of the solutions for the covering layer (DS)

3.1		DS-1	DS-2
Cellulose diacetate (10% by wt. in acetone)	(ml)	2	2
Methanol	(ml)	33	53
Acetone	(ml)	63	43
Water	(ml)	1.7	1.9
Polyethylene dispersion (5% by wt. in H ₂ O)	(ml)	0.3	1.0

4. Preparation of the magnetic layer solutions

4.1 Grinding dispersion 1 (MD-1)

250 g γ-Fe₂O₃ pigment treated with cobalt, needles with average particle diameter of from 0.15 to 0.30 µm, length to width ratio from 5:1 to 6:1

12.5 g phosphoric acid ester wetting agent and

487.5 g tricresylphosphate

are mixed in a vessel with stirring while the temperature is maintained at about 20° C. by cooling with water.

75 ml of glass balls 1 mm and 2 mm in diameter are added to this mixture and the mixture is stirred with a perforated grinding disc whose diameter is about ¾ of the diameter of the vessel. The speed of stirring is 1850 rpm. A very good magnetic dispersion almost free from agglomerates is obtained after a grinding time of 6 hours.

The glass balls are subsequently separated from the magnetic dispersion by pressure filtration through a close meshed filter cloth.

4.2 Grinding dispersion 2 (MD-2)

A grinding dispersion containing binder is prepared analogously to grinding dispersion 1 as follows:

40 g cellulose triacetate are dissolved in

646 ml methylene chloride and

72.5 ml methanol.

5.1g triphenylphosphate,

1.6g i-cetyl stearate,

4.8g lauric acid and

6.4g polyphosphoric acid ester wetting agent are then added to the solution.

When the components have been thoroughly mixed, 160 g of the magnetic pigment described under MD-1 are slowly added and the mixture is stirred for 4 hours at 1900 rpm with vigorous cooling in the presence of the glass balls as described above.

The dispersion obtained somewhat less finely divided but virtually free from agglomerates.

4.3 Grinding dispersion 3 (MD-3)

A mixture of 120 g of the same magnetic pigment as under MD-1 (Co-doped γ-Fe₂O₃) in 150 ml of an 11% by weight polymethyl methacrylate solution and 150 ml

of 2-methoxypropanol are ground for 4 hours in a pearl mill at a stirring speed of 3000 rpm and then separated from the grinding balls.

4.4 Casting solution for the magnetic layer (MS-1)

75 g cellulose triacetate are dissolved in 623 ml methylene chloride and 69 ml methanol with stirring and 9.6 g triphenylphosphate 3.0 g i-cetylstearate, 2 ml acetone and 3.21 g MD-2 are then added.

The mixture is vigorously stirred (about 000 rpm) for 15 minutes in a conventional laboratory dissolver and may then be applied to an unsubbed cellulose triacetate support by means of a washing roller. Wet application: 56 μm , dry layer thickness 2.6 μm , application of magnetic pigment: 60 mg/m^2 .

4.5 Casting solution MS-2

Casting solution MS-2 prepared analogously to casting solution MS-1 has the following composition:

75 g cellulose triacetate
23 ml methylene chloride
69 ml methanol
9.6 g triphenylphosphate
3.0 g i-cetylstearate
32 ml acetone
3.21 g MD-1.

4.6 Casting solution MS-3

3.21 g of MD-3 are added with stirring to a solution of 30 g of polymethylmethacrylate in 400 ml of acetone and 100 ml of methoxypropanol (viscosity of solution about 1000 mPas) and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes at 2000 rpm and may then be applied to a PET support carrying a PVDC bonding layer (88% by weight vinylidene chloride, 10% by weight methyl acrylate, 2% by weight itaconic acid) and a PEDT antistatic layer.

The casting solutions described are then used for preparing the back coatings shown in Table 1 (sequence of layers starting from the support).

TABLE 1

Example	1	2	3	4	5
Support	CTA	CTA	CTA	CTA	PET
Bonding layer	—	—	—	—	PVDC
Antistatic layer	AS-2	AS-4	—	—	AS-3
Transparent magnetic layer	MS-2	MS-2	MS-1	MS-1	—
Antistatic layer	—	—	AS-1	AS-4	—
Covering layer	—	—	DS-1	DS-2	—
Covering layer with magnetic pigment	—	—	—	—	MS-3
Fe ₂ O ₃ application [mg/m ²]	60	60	60	60	60
Layer thickness of magnetic layer [μm]	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.8
Adherence of magnetic layer	+	—	+	+	+
Magnetic data:					
Saturation B _s [G]	2990	2965	2985	2960	2650
Remanence B _R [G]	2610	2538	2595	2570	2130
Conductivities as surface resistance [Ω/unit square]	$<2 \cdot 10^7$	$8 \cdot 10^9$	$3 \cdot 10^7$	$3 \cdot 10^9$	$\geq 10^{10}$
pure antistatic layer*					
Magnetic layer (on antistatic layer)	$\geq 7 \cdot 10^{12}$	$\geq 10^{13}$	—	—	<0.0064
Surface resistance after processing	—	—	$9 \cdot 10^7$	$>10^{13}$	—

TABLE 1-continued

Example	1	2	3	4	5
[Ω/unit square] (permanence)					
Decay time [ms]	<0.0064	2.5	—	—	<0.0064

*Measurement without magnetic layer

Table 1 shows the advantages according to the invention:

1. If the transparent magnetic layer is applied to the water-soluble ionogenic PSS antistatic layer, insufficient adherence of the layer is obtained (see Example 2) combined with only moderate conductivity, which can be calculated from the decay time.

If the PSS antistatic layer is applied over the magnetic layer, the surface conductivity is directly measurable but it is not permanent, i.e. it is virtually zero after development (see Example 4).

If, on the other hand, the PEDT antistatic layer is applied underneath the magnetic layer in accordance with the invention, it has good adherence to the support regardless of the binder composition of the magnetic layer (Examples 1 and 5).

The antistatic effect of the PEDT antistatic layer is permanent regardless of the position of the layer, i.e. the effect is not lost by processing of the layers.

Arrangement of the PEDT antistatic layer underneath the magnetic layer provides the additional advantage of a somewhat higher magnetic saturation and remanence (Examples 3 and 4).

EXAMPLES 6 and 7

A support of PET was covered by various layers as shown below:

Example 6	Example 7
cover layer	cover layer
magnetic and antistatic layer	magnetic layer
intermediate layer	intermediate layer
	antistatic layer
subbing layer	subbing layer
PET-support	PET-support

6.1 The subbing layer was produced by casting the following dispersion on the PET-support in an amount of 7.7 ml/m^2 .

1 l of the casting solution contained 246 ml of a 20% by weight aqueous polymer latex of 88% by weight of vinylidene chloride, 10% by weight of methyl acrylate and 2% by weight of itaconic acid based on the total of monomers,

48 g of colloidal SiO₂
18.5 ml of a wetting agent (9% by weight solution in a water/ethanol mixture) and
1.7 ml of a surface active agent (20% by weight solution in water)

Water up to 1 l.
6.2 On top of the subbing layer an intermediate layer was applied by casting the following solution with a wet layer thickness of 35 μm and a dry layer thickness of 2.3 μm :

70 g of polyvinylbutyral
5 g of a polyisocyanate based on biurete-modified hexamethylenediisocyanate
7.5 mg of dibutyl tin(IV)dilaurate as catalyst
9.60 ml of a tetrahydrofuran/cyclohexanone mixture (7:1 by volume)

6.3 On top of the intermediate layer a magnetic and antistatic layer was applied by casting the following dispersion with a wet layer thickness of 5 μm and a dry layer thickness of 0.7 μm :

- 12 g of a Co-doped $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ pigment with a particle diameter of from 0.15 to 0.30 μm
- 130 g of a polyurethane binding agent
- 0.3 g of polyvinylchloride
- 0.12 g of lecithine
- 0.34 g of lauric acid
- 300 ml of the PEDT/PSS solution of Example 1.2
- 0.1 g of a wetting agent
- 557 ml of a tetrahydrofuran/cyclohexanone mixture (4:1 by volume)

The layer contained 60 mg/m^2 of the magnetic pigment and 20 mg/m^2 of the antistatic agent (PEDT/PSS).

6.4 On top of the magnetic/antistatic layer a cover layer was applied by casting the following solution with a wet layer thickness of 20 μm and a dry layer thickness of 0.2 μm :

- 10 g of a polyurethane binding agent
- 0.1 g of a slip agent
- 0.25 g of beads of polymethylmethacrylate with a bead diameter of 0.8 μm
- 993 ml of a methethylketone/cyclohexanone mixture (9:1 by volume)

7.1 The same subbing layer as in 6.1 was cast on a PET-support.

7.2 On top of the subbing layer an antistatic layer was applied by casting the following solution with a wet layer thickness of 11.1 ml/m^2 and a coating weight of PEDT/PSS (solids) of 22.2 mg/m^2 :

- 20 ml of 20% by weight aqueous polymer latex of 88% by weight of vinylidene chloride, 10% by weight of methyl acrylate and 2% by weight of itaconic acid based on the total of monomers.

166 g of PEDT/PSS solution of Example 1.2

Water up to 1 l

7.3 On top of the antistatic layer the same intermediate layer as in 6.2 was applied.

7.4 On top of the intermediate layer a magnetic layer was applied by casting the following dispersion with a wet layer thickness of 2 μm and a dry layer thickness of 0.3 μm :

33.1 g of a Co-doped $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ pigment with a particle diameter of from 0.15 μm to 0.30 μm

116 g of a polyurethane binding agent

629.7 g of cyclohexanone

294 g of tetrahydrofuran

The layer contained 60 mg/m^2 of the magnetic pigment.

7.5 On top of the magnetic layer the same cover layer as in 6.4 was applied.

Surface resistance after processing (SR) and decay time (RC) are determined of the products of Examples 6 and 7:

Example	SR [Ω/\square]	RC [ms]
6	$>10^{13}$	$>10^3$
7	$2 \cdot 10^7$	<0.003

The figures demonstrate that addition of the antistatic agent to the magnetic layer leads to high electrical resistance and long decay times or, with other words, to insufficient antistatic effects.

EXAMPLE 8

A support of polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) was covered by various layers shown below:

- cover layer
- magnetic layer
- intermediate layer
- conductive subbing layer
- PEN-support

10 The compositions of intermediate layer, magnetic layer and cover layer were the same as in Example 7.

The conductive subbing layer was produced by casting the following solution on the support in a wet layer thickness of 11.1 ml/m^2 :

- 222 ml of the PEDT/PSS solution of Example 1.2
- 189 ml of the aqueous polymer latex described in 6.1
- 15.5 ml colloidal SiO_2 (36% by weight)
- 30 ml aqueous solution of wetting agent (5% by weight)
- Water up to 1 l

The following results were obtained:

$$SR [\Omega/\square] = <10^6; RC [ms] = <0.001$$

We claim:

25 1. Photographic material comprising a transparent film support having on one side at least one light-sensitive layer and on the other side a transparent magnetic layer, characterised in that an antistatic layer of a polythiophene is arranged on the same side of the transparent film support as said transparent magnetic layer below or above said transparent magnetic layer.

2. Photographic material according to claim 1, characterised in that the polythiophene is polyethylenedioxythiophene.

3. Photographic material according to claim 1, characterised in that the polythiophene contains anions of polymeric carboxylic acids or of polymeric sulphonic acids.

4. Photographic material according to claim 1, characterised in that the magnetic layer contains $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ as magnetic pigment.

5. Photographic material according to claim 4, characterised in that the $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ is doped or surface-treated with cobalt.

45 6. Photographic material according to claim 3, characterised in that the magnetic layer contains a magnetic pigment in a quantity of from 30 to 100 mg/m^2 and the antistatic layer contains the polythiophene in a quantity of from 1 to 20 mg/m^2 calculated without the anions of polymeric carboxylic or sulphonic acids.

50 7. Photographic material according to claim 1, characterised in that the film support consists of from 90 to 98 mol-% of polyethylene terephthalate, from 2 to 10 mol-% of polyethylene sulphoisophthalate and optionally other polyesters.

55 8. Photographic material according to claim 1, characterised in that the antistatic layer is arranged underneath the magnetic layer.

9. Photographic material according to claim 1, wherein said magnetic layer has a dry layer thickness of from 0.5 to 0.2 μm and said antistatic layer has a dry thickness of from 0.05 to 0.2 μm .

60 10. Photographic material according to claim 9, wherein the antistatic layer is applied underneath the magnetic layer.

11. Photographic material according to claim 1, wherein the transparent film support is of polyethylene naphthalate.

* * * * *